# THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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### PASSAGE TO LONDON.

TO SAIL 15TH MAY.—The A 1 Clipper Ship PRINCE CONSORT, 1235 Tons, J. ATCHINSON, Commander. This Ship belongs to the BLACK BALL Australian Line of London Packets, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain ATCHINSON, or to

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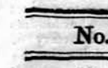
For Passage apply to

Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

### FOR CALCUTTA.



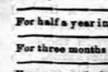
THE Barque ASTEROID, 472 Ton T. S. GARDENER, Master, will sail with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

MUSJEED BUNDER, Agent.

Musjeed Bunder, Bombay, 28th April 1863.

### OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

*(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)*



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, under the experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 2 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

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Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £8, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

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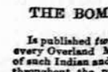
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

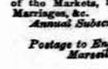
### STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, (750 Tons and 200 H. P.) PETER BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bushire, and Busorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### FOR SURAT.



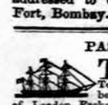
THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thacker Vaswaj Baloo.

J. J. MADAN, Esq. DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May 1863.

### FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, 7th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 5th May 1863.

### FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pie-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

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## Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.

At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Edith Byrne*, per Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain WHITEWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. S. MOORE & Co.
Agents for the *Edith Byrne*.

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Forganhall*, J. Guthrie, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Guthrie.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Americana*, W. PORTS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of Packages, after they have left the Ship's side.

All landing orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to our Office for countersignature.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain PORTS.

Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

MR. FREDERIC VIX is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM.

Bombay, 20th April 1863.

SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Institution will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., to receive the audited accounts of the Society for the last year.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Dutch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, HENRY MATTHEY, against FRANCIS MATTHEY, the creditors of FREDERICK MATTHEY, late of No. 12, Kensington Garden Square, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, who died on the 18th day of February 1863, intestate, and who was, at the time of his death, a Member of the Firm of ROBERT PAYNE and Company, Auctioneers and Commission Agents at Bombay, in the East Indies, or by their Solicitors, on or before the 22nd day of July 1863, to come in and prove their debts at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, at the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July 1863, at twelve at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 28th day of March 1863.

GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk,
FREDERIC JOHN REED,
3, Gresham Street, London, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

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THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
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JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

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The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

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R. L. TRACEY, Esq.

*Solicitor.*—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
*Treasurers.*—MESSRS. NICOL & CO.
*Secretary.*—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., take this opportunity of stating that they have received news by this mail that another Edition is in preparation of "KINGLAKE'S CRIMEAN WAR." Registered orders for the same will be supplied on the arrival of the new Edition.

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| Hydrauic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs.250dis. nom. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co | 6,000 | 225 per share | Rs4,800p.sh.pm |
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| Carolus | " | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | " | 225 |
| German Crowns | " | 213 |
| Five Franc Pieces | " | 205 |
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| Gold Leaf | " | 16-7 |

### (PRICES CURRENT (4th May 1863.)

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| Broach and Surat New (ready.) | Rs. | 478 to 480 |
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| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) | " | 460 to 462 |
| New Oomrawuttee | " | 414 to 415 |
| Old Comptа | " | 425 to 426 |
| Old Dharwar Sivgiriee | " | 528 to 530 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur | " | 418 to 420 |
| New Varavul | " | 430 to 435 |
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| | " | 37 to 38 |
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THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| 3 | Do. at ls. 11½d. | |
| 2 | Do. at ls. 11½d. | |
| 1 | Do. at ls. 11½d. | |
| On demand | at ls. 11½d. | |

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Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits; as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

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The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

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Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 0d. per Rupee. |
| " | 4 do. | ls. | 11¾d. do. |
| " | 3 do. | ls. | 11¾d. do. |
| " | 2 do. | ls. | 11¾d. do. |
| " | 1 do. | ls. | 11¾d. do. |
| " | on demand | ls. | 11¾d. do. |
| On Scotland | do. | | |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | | ls. | 11d. do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. ls. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
De. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, add on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 2nd April 1863.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
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*Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
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*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

*Offices*—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 0½d. per Rp. |
| 3 | Do. Do. | 2s. | 0d. " |
| On Demand | | ls. | 11½d. " |
| On France 6 months' sight | | frs. | 2-56 cts. " |
| 3 | Do. Do. | " | 2-53 " " |
| On Demand | | " | 2-50 " " |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

### THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | " | " | 4 | do. | ls. 11½d. do. |
| " | " | " | 3 | do. | ls. 11½d. do. |
| " | " | " | 2 | do. | ls. 11½d. do. |
| " | " | " | 1 | do. | ls. 11½d. do. |
| On Scotland | | | | | |
| On Ireland | | | | | } On demand ...ls. 11½d. do. |

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange first or being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per anm.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do. | 9 | do. | do. | 5½ | do. do. |
| do. | 6 | do. | do. | 5 | do. do. |
| do. | 4 | do. | do. | 4½ | do. do. |
| do. | 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. do. |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case with a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | | 2s. | per Rupee. |
| " | 4 do. | ls. | 11½d. " |
| " | 3 do. | ls. | 11½d. " |
| " | 2 do. | ls. | 11½d. " |
| " | 1 do. | ls. | 11½d. " |
| On demand | | ls. | 11½d. " |
| On Scotland | | ls. | 11½d. " |
| On Ireland | do. | ls. | 11½d. " |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe, Overland, at 15 days' sight... } ls. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,0?0, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash r issued under Rs. 20.

COMMISSIONS.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

### CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto | at 4 | ditto | ls. 11¾d. do. |
| Ditto | at 3 | ditto | ls. 11¾d. do. |
| Ditto | at 2 | ditto | ls. 11¾d. do. |
| Ditto | at 1 | ditto | ls. 11¾d. do. |
| Ditto | on demand | ditto | ls. 11¾d. do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 24th April 1863. Manager.

### THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 0d. |
| " | 4 months' sight | ls. | 11¾d. |
| " | 3 months' sight | ls. | 11¾d. |
| " | 2 months' sight | ls. | 11¾d. |
| " | 1 month's sight | ls. | 11¾d. |
| " | On demand | ls. | 11¾d. |
| Circular Notes | | ls. | 11d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On retiring Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 28th April 1863.

## Shipping.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 3 | Venus | Esson | Melbourne 1 Mar. |
| 4 | Orissa | Evans | Glasgow 21 Dec. |
| | Douglas Castle | Steele | Liverpool 7 Jan. |
| | Johnstone Castle (s). | Main | Surat 3 May. |
| | Auchneagh | Prophet | Glasgow 4 Jan. |

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Douglas Castle*, from Liverpool.—On the 28th January, in Lat. 9-36 N., Long. 23-18 W., spoke the ship *Bianca*, from Liverpool, bound to Calcutta. On the 19th February, in Lat. 27-30 S., Long. 32-30 W., spoke the ship *Diligentia*, from London, bound to Bussorah, 38 days out. On the 1st April, in Lat. 25-5 S., Long. 65-35 E., spoke the H. M.'s steamer *Sphinx*, steering west.

Per Ship *Auchneagh*, from Glasgow.—In Lat. 36 S., Long 1-30 W. Mr. Thomas Reid, chief officer, and three seamen washed over board in a gale from the South-West.

DEPARTURE.

| DATE. | SHIP. | COMMANDER. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 4 | Phlox (s) | Puddicombe | Surat. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Orissa*, from Glasgow.—Mr. Ross.
Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Lieut. Reynolds; Mr. Reybone; and one hundred and nineteen natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—One hundred and thirty-one natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Steamer *Rifle*, P. Webster, bound to Coast and Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Sam Mandel*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 4TH MAY 1863.

*For London.*

*Prince Consort.*—606 bundles Coiryarn, 100 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., J. Sigg and Co.; 11 bags Coffee, 16½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 202 bales Cotton. 707 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 1 box China Preserves; 2 boxes Oilmanstores, Pestonjee Curseljee Cama; 227 bundles Country Gall, 240 cwt., Dadoba Pandoorung. *Wellington.*—75 casks Jingilly Oil, 310 cwt., Sewnorrity Anapoory.

*Pride of the Ocean.*—16 cases Bees Wax, 36 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Cowasjee Manockjee; 49 boxes Black Tea, 2,229 lbs., Vithuldass Balmukundass; 105 chests Olibanum, 225 cwt.; 47 packages Secotra Aloes, 48 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Runa Roysee; 2 trunks Old Wearing Apparels; 2 cases Preserves and Chutney, Hajee Cassum; 600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., Cursondass Madhewdass.

*Patterson.*—42 cases Dry Ginger, 52½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

*For Liverpool.*

*Wasp.*—30 bales Hemp, 105 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.; 160 bales Hemp, 560 cwt., Dhunjee Luckmeechund.

*Lillies.*—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

*Ocean Empress.*—860 bundles Coiryarn, 105 cwt., Kessoodass Guculdass; 55¼ bales Cotton, 194¼ cwt., Hirjee Hemraz.

*Anna Dorothea.*—180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Nensy Damjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

*Feronia.*—700 bales Cotton, 2,450 cwt., Cursetjee Furdconjee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Bhanjee Nursey; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Hajee Abdool Ramon Tyeb.

*Duncairn.*—56 bales Wool, 168 cwt., Doongersy Toolsidass.

*Black Eagle.*—28 bales Wool, 84 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

*King of Italy.*—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Hurridass Cullianjee.

*Princess Alexandra.*—130 bales Hemp, 132 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy and Co.

*General Simpson.*—231 bales Cotton, 808½ cwt., Currimchund Pemchund.

*Castilian.*—51 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Bomonjee Dhunjeebhoy; 14 cwt., Biscuit, John Ccormy.

*Bovelow.*—300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

*Saratoak.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

*Tiger.*—211 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Govinda Hurry.

*Henry Ferney.*—101 bales Country Gall, 100½ cwt., Cuvulram Madewram; 2 bags Surseeseed, 3 cwt., Cursondass Hurgovundass.

*Glenalva.*—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurjoon Bhimsy; 80 bales Cotton, 106 cwt., Jewraz Dhunjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hajee Abdool Ramon Tyeb.

*Recorder.*—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vurjeevun Vulubdass.

*Elma.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Meerwanjee.

*South Carolina.*—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Sewjee Nensy & Co.

*Broughton Hall.*—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 160 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

*Crescent.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nagsy Soorjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Ticumjee Vellijee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 75½ bales Cotton, 250 cwt., Ebram Noordeen and Co.

*May Queen.*—500 bundles Surseeseed, 250 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee.

*Sam Mendel.*—467 bundles Linseed, 233½ cwt., Mulljee Sewjee.

*Otago.*—600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt.; 400 bundles Jingillyseed, 200 cwt., Tulia Moorss.

*Sirocco.*—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

*North.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 700 bales Cotton, 2,500 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

*General Neil.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

*Belooche.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

*Havelock.*—43 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 80 bales Cotton, 281 cwt., Dewchund Pitumber.

*John Stuart.*—400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Abmedbhoy Golam Hosen.

*Militus.*—107½ bales Cotton, 376¼ cwt., Pursotumdass Nanjee.

*For Havre.*

*Pudsey Dawson.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

*Neptune Bride.*—300 bags Copper, 450 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

*For St. Thomas.*

*Baronet Family.*—1,600 bags Linseed, 2,400 cwt., Ferandisse.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *United Service.*—221 bundles Sharkfins, 69 cwt.; 142 bundles Fishmaws, 44 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Assoobhoy Gungjee; 1 package E. Teeth, 1 cwt., Bhoydass Withuldass; 22 packages Genda Horns, 12¼ cwt., Bhoydass Withuldass; 2 cases and 20 bags Cambay Stone, and Plain Dole, Cursondass Hurgovundass; 53 bundles Fishmaws, 16¼ cwt., Peermomud Nuthoo.

*For Shanghai.*

Steamer *United Service.*—20 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs., each, Camsjee Pochajee and Co.

### STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1450 | Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson | Bombay. |
| *946 | Auciand, (paddle), | Bombay. |
| | Augusta, 6 (schooner) | Bombay. |
| 664 | Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew | Bombay. |
| *420 | Clive, 14 (sloop), | |
| 300 | Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley | Bombay. |
| 204 | Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby | River Euphrates. |
| 182 | Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope | Bombay. |
| 1026 | Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge | Kurrachee. |
| *1022 | Dalhousie, (screw), | Bombay. |
| *387 | Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), | Bombay. |
| *225 | Euphrates, | Bombay. |
| *495 | Falkland, 12 (corvette), | Bombay. |
| *149 | Feroze, 18 (paddle), | Calcutta. |
| 94 | Georgiana, 4 (tender), Callaghan, Thomas Newman, and | Persian Gulf. |
| 315 | Goolamaul, (paddle-wheel) Serang | Bombay. |
| 500 | Hugh Rose (gun-boat) Hewett | Bombay. |
| 200 | Lady Falkland, (paddle), | Bombay. |
| 157 | Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale | Bombay. |
| *167 | Marie, (schooner) | Bombay. |
| 49 | Nerbudda, (schooner), | Kurrachee. |
| *140 | Pleiad, (screw), Hewison | Bombay. |
| *1246 | Prince Arthur (screw), | Bengal P. W. Dept. |
| 960 | Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams | Bombay. |
| 49 | Snake, 1 (paddle), Syrang | Bombay Harbour. |
| *258 | Tigris, 5 (brigantine) | Bombay, |
| *705 | Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott | Aden. |
| *1003 | Zenobia, 9 (paddle) | Bombay. |

* Out of Commission.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 682 | Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. March 17) |
| 1040 | Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co. | (c. l. March 23) |
| 1169 | Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co. | (c.l. March 17) |
| 1236 | Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co. | (c. l. April 2) |
| 535 | Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. | (c. l. April 29) |
| | FOR LIVERPOOL. | |
| 1107 | Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 26) |
| 811 | Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co. | (c. l. March 30) |
| 862 | Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. | |
| 1042 | Bavelaw. Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. | (c. l. April 29) |
| 967 | Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co. | (c. l. March 11) |
| 632 | Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co. | |
| 557 | Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co. | (c. l. April 1) |
| 551 | Boldon Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co. | |
| 1459 | Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. | (c. l. April 23) |
| 1332 | Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. April 30) |
| 1065 | Castalian, Wellbourn—Coupland & Co. | (c. l. April 24) |
| 1081 | Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co. | |
| 870 | Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co. | (c. l. Mar. 25) |
| 1333 | Crescent, English—F. Chambers. | (c. l. April 23) |
| 1156 | Dallas, Smith—Dixon Hunter & Co. | (c. l. April 29) |
| 661 | Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co. | (c.l. April 15) |
| 1303 | Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. | (c. l. Mar. 30) |
| 1250 | Etna, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. | (c. l. April 1) |
| 268 | Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—R. Scovell & Co. | (c. l. Mar. 30) |
| 1156 | Frenchman, Galloway—Bobinson & Co. | (c.l. March 30) |
| 565 | Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co. | (c. l. April 23) |
| 937 | General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. | (c. l. April 10) |
| 1121 | General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co. | (c. l. April 13) |
| 1051 | Glenalva, Muir—W.

## LOCAL.

GOVERNMENT have decided that a Staff Officer, in future, will not receive office tentage, if suitable accommodation can be provided for him in a Government building.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor on the Esplanade this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| MARCH, "Christy Minstrels" | |
| OVERTURE, "International Exhibition" | *Auber.* |
| WALTZ, "Maud" | *Laurent.* |
| SELECTION (op), "J. Masnadieri" | *Verdi.* |
| BALLAD & FINALE (op), "Maid of Honour" | *Balf.* |
| QUADRILLE, "Musen" | *Strauss.* |
| GALOP, "Rifle" | *Farmer.* |

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 210. Of these 108 were Hindoos, of whom 80 were males ; 16 Moossulmans, 10 being males ; 75 Parsees, 39 being males ; 8 Christians, 4 being males ; and 3 of all other castes of whom none was male. With regard to ages there were 45 under ten years of age, 59 under twenty, 81 between twenty and forty, 17 between forty and sixty, and 3 upwards of sixty. Out of the 210 admissions 117 were cured, 5 relieved, 61 absented, 1 died, and 26 are remaining under treatment.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 4951 MILES.

*Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26th April 1863.*

COACHING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Passengers, 64,223. | | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 32,643 | 11 10 |
| MERCHANDIZE. | | | |
| Amount | ,, | 66,392 | 11 0 |
| Total... | Rs. | 99,036 | 6 10 |

*Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.*

COACHING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Passengers, 54,910. | | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 28,147 | 5 3 |
| MERCHANDIZE. | | | |
| Amount | ,, | 50,732 | 0 9 |
| Total... | Rs. | 78,879 | 6 0 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 2nd May 1863.*

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Rs. | 5,225,000 |
| Public Deposits | ,, | 1,165,785 |
| Other Deposits | ,, | 15,621,835 |
| Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding | ,, | 451,805 |
| Rest | ,, | 745,982 |
| Rupees... | | 23,210,407 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ... | Rs. | 2,890,402 |
| Credit Accounts on do. do. ... | ,, | 821,855 |
| Bills discounted | ,, | 9,328,145 |
| Dead Stock | ,, | 489,295 |
| Balances with Branches and Agents ... | ,, | 4,184,156 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | ,, | 5,496,584 |
| Rupees... | | 23,210,407 |

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results :—

| | |
|---|---|
| A decrease in public Deposits of | 394,606 |
| A decrease in other Deposits of | 92,094 |
| A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of | 16,671 |
| An increase in the Rest of | 22,366 |
| An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of | 673,700 |
| An increase on Credit accounts Do. of | 203,738 |
| An increase in Bills Discounted of | 850,033 |
| A decrease in Dead Stock of | 206 |
| A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of | 1,207,393 |
| A decrease in cash and currency notes of | 1,005,907 |

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

POISONED BY ARSENIC—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on the 25th ultimo at the Morgue, Kamatteepoora, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Mahomedan, named Nathoo Idbaree. From the evidence of a police havildar, No. 338 it appeared that on the 25th ultimo, at about ten o'clock in consequence of the information received from one Balloo Meeya he proceeded to a house in Telly gully, near the Beandy Bazar, where he found the deceased, his wife, and his two daughters, all suffering from vomiting and purging. The deceased had pointed out the powder, which the witness found in two papers. The deceased it said had been administered to him by one Kadur Bux Ahmed as medicine for *asthma* from which he had been suffering for the last two months. Witness asked Kadur Bux from whence he brought the medicine, when he said that he brought it from a hakim (quack doctor). The policeman immediately sent the wife and daughters of the deceased to the hospital. Dr. Hyslop, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that the had examined the body before the inquest he removed the stomach and part of the intestine portions of the liver for chemical analysis by the chemical analyser to Government. The appearances were consistent with the death having been caused by the deceased having taken some irritant substance caused purging.

VERDICT.—"The deceased was poisoned by having taken as medicine for asthama portion of a powder containing large quantities of white arsenic, which powder was given to him by Kadur Bux Ahmed, but it does not appear from the evidence that the said Kadur Bux knew that the said powder contained any poisonous substance."

### BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

### FORT POLICE OFFICE.—4TH MAY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Gooroodyal Radhakisson, a Marwady, was brought up before His Worship charged with using fraudulently and as genuine a forged document knowing the same have been forged, with the view of defrauding one Hiralall Hajaridass.

Mr. Shewshunker defended the prisoner.

Hiralall Hajaridass, deposed.—I am an inhabitant of Dhoolia, and I came to Bombay about twenty or twenty-one days ago. I reside in Wittulwaddy. I know the prisoner Gooroodyal. On Saturday before last, he took me to a gambling-house in Bhoywadda where I gambled and lost, and at the desire of the prisoner I went to a man named Premjee Purdan, and got from him a loan of one thousand and ten rupees. Gooroo dyal, the prisoner and one Hunmuntrao were with me when I borrowed the money. I had in my possession one thousand and five hundred rupees before I borrowed the first mentioned sum of one thousand and ten rupees. The same day on which I borrowed the money, I went with Gooroodyal to the same gambling-house near Bhoywadda, taking with me two thousand and five hundred rupees. We commenced to gamble and I lost all my money in three or four games. I then returned to my house accompanied by the prisoner. Next day Gooroodyal came again to my house and said to me, "get some money and come and play again." I said I could not get any money. Prisoner then said, "Anuntrao with whom you are living can get a hoondee cashed for you." Anuntrao then drew out a hoondee for five thousand rupees on a man named Ramkuck Ramdhun at Indore. He is my agent. One Hunmuntram cashed the hoondee and gave me three thousand rupees. Gooroodyal then said he would give me five hundred rupees more to play with. I went with him to the Marwaese Bazar to a shroff there. Gooroodyal told me to remain downstairs as he was going to fetch the five hundred rupees. He then went upstairs and returned with this note marked (A) for one thousand rupees, saying that he had not got a note for five hundred rupees. I took this note from him and gave him seven hundred rupees, because he said he wanted two hundred rupees more. I gave him one note for five hundred rupees and two hundred rupees in silver. He then took me to the same gambling-house. I commenced to play, and after losing three or four hundred rupees, I refused to play any longer, and I returned home. Early the next morning I showed this note to a Banian merchant whose name I do not know, and in consequence of what he told me, I believe, that this is a false note. I went in search of Gooroodyal. I found him after five or six day's search. I said to him, "the note you gave is a false one." He said "you will be put in irons if you say that the note is false. Come with me I will get you money for it." Then he took me to the same gambling-house of Kissondass Bhunsallee. He said, "you remain standing here I will go and return shortly." He, Gooroodyal, then called a man. He talked with that man for half an hour, and then said to me, "you will not get money until to-morrow." I asked him to come with me. He refused and said he would beat me. I then made a report to the Police, and the prisoner was taken in custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shewshunker,—I came from Dhoolia to sell linseed and cotton seeds. I have received consignments since I came to Bombay. Goods to the value of eight or nine thousand rupees came to the joint account of Hunmuntrao and myself. I became acquainted with the prisoner five days after I came to Bombay. The prisoner shewed me a card one or two days before Saturday before last, and told me that if I was to play with such I might gain plenty of money. I told him that though I had money belonging to my master I had no orders to spend it illegally, He then gave me forty rupees in cash and a note for ten rupees and took me in a buggy to the house of Kissondass. I played there for half an hour or an hour. One Roonooram was present when the prisoner gave me this note. About half-past seven at night, I took the note in my hand, opened it and saw it. I did not know whether it was a false or a genuine note, but I saw figures for one thousand by the light of a lamp which was in the shop. I cannot even now distinguish a false note from a genuine note as such notes are not current in our country. Roonooram was standing near and saw the note in my hand. He did not take it into his hand. I don't know the name of the person who was the shop, but I know the shop. Roonooram is a Brahmin and came with me to Bombay. He came and met us there at the shop accidentally just at the very moment the prisoner Gooroodyal gave me the note. I saw the note from the place where I received it. I looked at the note by the light which was near in the shop extending my hand a little towards the light, for the purpose of looking at the Marwaree figures. I had two thousand three hundred rupees in notes besides this one, that is, one note for a thousand rupees, besides this exhibit (A.) I don't know how many notes altogether. I kept this note separate from the other notes.

Roonooram Cheemooram, stated.—I am a cook in the employ of Hunmuntram. I know the prosecutor Heeralall and the prisoner. On Saturday before last in Marwaree Bazar at a shop I saw Heralall give the prisoner a note, and two hundred rupees in cash. Before that, I saw prisoner give Heralall a note. Prisoner said it was a note for a thousand rupees. I don't know what the value of the note was. Heralall tied the note which he received from the prisoner in a handkerchief. I then went home. I arrived at the shop in the Marwaree Bazar accidentally. I am quite sure that the note given by the prisoner to Heralall was tied by Heralall in a handkerchief, and kept in his hand.

The Magistrate postponed the case for further enquiry until Thursday next. the 7th instant.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—*Johan Johansen*, a native of Finland, aged about forty-five years, an able seaman, on board the British ship *Dalkeith*, which arrived in Bombay harbour from Liverpool on Saturday last, the 2nd instant, was this day placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of Captain James Alexander Flucker, the Commander of that vessel, on the morning of the 5th of March last.

The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Kelly, at the instance of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company the agents of the vessel in Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Scott, of the firm of Ritchie, Stuart and Company was present in the Police Court during the examination of the chief mate of the *Dalkeith*, which was the only evidence taken.

Mr. James Balderson Waugh, chief mate of the ship *Dalkeith*, now lying in Bombay Harbour, being duly sworn, deposed as follows :—I left Liverpool as chief mate of the British ship *Dalkeith*, bound on a voyage to Bombay. The master of that vessel was James Alexander Flucker. I know the prisoner John Johansen ; he was an able seaman of the *Dalkeith*. On the 5th of March last, about half-past three A. M., while at sea, I was laying awake in my cabin, it was blowing strong, the ship was tumbling about. I heard the men called on the poop to reef the mizen-topsail. The Captain called them. I heard the order given by the Captain to haul out the reef tackles, and I heard the Captain say, "bear a hand" then the next thing I heard was the prisoner Johansen say, "I always do give an answer when you speak." Then I heard the Captain say, "you old hound if you don't have less to say, I'll choke you." Then I heard a heavy fall upon the deck, just over my head, and I heard the Captain say, "he has a knife, I'm stabbed." The Captain then called out "Mr. Waugh come on deck." In running out of the room I met the Captain being led down the ladder by the second mate. The Captain fell on my neck, saying, "My God! Mr. Waugh, he has stabbed me." I took the Captain into his cabin, and at his request his clothes were removed partially, and I discovered a wound about an inch and a half long in the left side of his stomach immediately under the ribs. The entrails were protruding through the wound. There was no outward bleeding at that time. The steward and sailmaker then sewed up the wound, and it was bound with lint and adhesive plaister. The Captain complained of being in great agony. Towards noon the Captain complained of tightness of the lower part of the stomach, and he made request a dose of opening medicine was given to him and he was put in a warm bath, but the medicine had no effect, for he only passed clotted blood and complained of great pain. After that the Captain frequently fainted away. He fainted while in the bath. Towards evening at the Captain's own request another dose of opening medicine was given to him, and we succeeded in drawing about half a pint of blood from him by means of the catheter, as he had been unable to pass urine from the time he was wounded. The second dose of opening medicine also had no effect. The Captain complained of being in great agony during the afternoon. He retained his senses until within an hour of his death when the wound burst and the blood commenced to ooze freely. During the day the Captain told me several times that his end was come, and he said, "my God! Mr. Waugh, what has possessed that man Johnanse to stab me?" when the wound burst we attempted to bind it, but could not succeed. The Captain said, "lay me on my back," he was laid on his back and he gradually slipped away, apparently suffering no pain from that time until twenty minutes to eight P.M. when he expired. These coats, shirts, flannel waist-coat and trowsers (produced in Court) are the same that the Captain had on when he was wounded. After the Captain died I examined these clothes, and found two holes in each of the coats, two holes in the shirt, and two holes in the flannel, corresponding with the position of the wound on the Captain's person. These clothes have been in my custody until yesterday when I made them over to the inspector of police. We arrived in Bombay Harbour on Saturday last, the 2nd instant. So far as I could judge, the wound on the Captain's side appeared to have been caused by a blow with a knife from above, from the left towards the right side. The prisoner was in the habit of carrying a peculiar knife in the waist of his trowser—half-dagger half-knife from five to six inches long. I had a peculiar brass-mounted handle, but I never took particular notice of it. I saw that knife with the prisoner about two or three days before the Captain's death. Shortly after Captain Flucker's wound was dressed by his desire, I had the prisoner taken into custody. Captain Flucker said to me "do the best you can for the ship." I put the prisoner in hand and leg irons just after six o'clock in the morning. At that time the prisoner had this knife, now before the Court, open in his jumper pocket. This knife was then very sharp. I never saw the prisoner with this knife before. I did not then see the peculiar knife that he used to wear, and I asked him where it was. Prisoner said, "I lose him off the foretopgallant yard." The ship had been going before the wind on the morning of the 5th March. We buried the Captain at eight A. M. on the 6th March in about latitude forty-three degrees thirty minutes south Longitude forty-two degrees east. On the night of the 5th March I told the prisoner that the Captain was dead. The prisoner replied, "Aye, aye, the old man dead, I not tink dat." I desired the prisoner to write anything he wished, and he made the entry in his own handwriting in his own book. He gave that writing voluntarily. He was writing before he was told to do it. On arrival in Bombay on Saturday, the 2nd instant, I made the prisoner over at once to the custody of the Police on a charge of murdering Captain Flucker. Captain Flucker was a very quiet man, and never in the habit of illtreating the men in any way. The prisoner was a quiet man on board previous to this transaction.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to Jail until Wednesday, next the 6th instant.

AN APPLICATION FOR SUMMONSES.—An application was made yesterday by Mr. Green on behalf of Allaruckia Somar and Kukki Pudumsey to issue out a summonses against Cassum Natha and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy for giving false evidence in the Jamatkhana case, which was tried in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. Green stated at length the grounds of his application, but the Magistrate refused to grant the application.

## LAW.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

*Monday, 4th May* 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

*In Re Heerjee Purshotum.*

Mr. Green, supported.

Dr. Reid, opposed.

Mr. Green applied that the insolvent be allowed to file a fresh petition. The original petition was filed on the 2nd March last, and was called on for hearing on the 22nd April, on which occasion opposition was entered by Dr. Reid on behalf of the creditors, Messrs. Robinson & Co., and it being pointed out that the schedule did not tally with the balance sheet, the Court considered the petition fictitious and dismissed it. The insolvent now stated that he had rectified the mistake, and had drawn up the schedule accurately from his books which he had deposited with the Official Assignee, and he therefore prayed to be allowed to file a fresh petition.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed, that it was an egregious mistake of Rs. 30,000, and that it was a gross contempt of the Court to bring a fictitious schedule.

Mr. Green said that the discrepancies in the special and general balance sheets arose from the items being cast up wrongly. The balance was carried forward wrongly by the drawer of the schedule of which the insolvent was ignorant, and it was a misfortune that the mistake occurred.

Dr. Reid contended that there was no good ground shewn for granting the application, and submitted that there must be some satisfactory explanation of the mistake furnished to the Court. The insolvent debited himself with Rs. 30,000 more than he could account for, and he made the two balance sheets fictitiously tally with each other. Since the dismissal of the insolvent's petition, the opposing creditors had filed a plaint against him in the High Court and incurred costs.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said there was no doubt a mistake in the special balance sheet, but the worse feature of the case was that the rest of the schedule was made to agree with that mistake, and the petition was therefore dismissed. However, looking at the interests of the creditors, His Lordship would allow the insolvent to file a fresh petition, and would allow the opposing creditors the costs of filing the plaint : costs of the present motion to be reserved.

*In Re Ragojee Ruttonsey and his wife.*

Mr. Green for the insolvents applied for an *interim* order. The liabilities of the insolvents amounted to Rs. 23,000 and the assets Rs. 6,000. The male insolvent was desirous of protection of the Court in order to enable him to make his defence in the Police Court against the charge of theft brought against him by one of the creditors. The wife had joined her husband in executing the bond to the opposing creditor for which she had received no consideration, and being a woman of respectability she was desirous of being saved the disgrace of incarceration, and the consequent expulsion from caste.

Mr. Cooper, on behalf of the execution creditor, Kakobadjee Hormusjee, opposed the application, on the ground that since the issue of the judgment the insolvent had advertised the sale of his house in the name of his wife, and had assigned the rest of his property to his brother. The wife had an interest in the house, and if she was shut up under a *ca. sa.*, the opposing creditor would be enabled to obtain a satisfaction of his claim.

The Hon'ble Commissioner refused to grant the protection order to the male insolvent as there was no ground shewn for it, but granted it to the wife.

### COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

*Monday, 4th May* 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

*Hajee Essa Hajee Fazell* vs. *Abboo Ahmed.*

This was an action to recover the sum of five hundred rupees, abandoning an excess of sixty rupees, in order to bring this action within the jurisdiction of this Court, on account of a short delivery of fourteen bags of sugar, belonging to Sallay Mahomed Arbee, which had been illegally received by the defendant, in excess of the number over and above 1,102 bags, belonging and consigned to him from Calcutta, which arrived from thence, with other consignments of the same produce, in the ships *Punjab*, and two other ships both of the name of *Sha Allum* ; the rate per bag being Rs. 40. The action was conducted by the Moonim of the respective firms.

Mr. Darby appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

Mr. Darby stated the case. He said instead of defendant receiving 1,102 bags he had taken fourteen more, and this had been given over by mistake.

Mr. Nusserwanjee denied the receipt of more than the proper number consigned to the defendant, namely, 1,102 bags.

Fadee, a servant of the plaintiff, in his examination by Mr. Darby, stated that he had given over the number of bags (namely 1,114) to the defendant's muccadam. A metah had written down the numbers as they were given over, to whom the witness had dictated every evening, what had been received during the day.

Mr. Nusserwanjee elicited from this witness in cross-examination, that he only knew the names of two ships in which the consignments had arrived. He had been told to deliver the goods to the parties entitled to receive them. Witness knew the muccadums who were generally there and had orders to give them the bales, only if they were entitled to receive them. He gave the account to the metah at his master's house daily, in the evening.

By the Court.—The master of the witness was muccadum of the ship-owners, and he landed the whole of the cargo in his boats, as soon as it arrived. It was given to the muccadums of various owners, but he kept no account at the time, but from memory. He could not say he saw every bag of sugar consigned to Runsord Munjee delivered to his muccadum, but they sent their boats alongside and the cargo was landed indiscriminately, and the servants took them as they arrived, and Abboo Ahmed, the defendant, carried away any bags belonging to his master. This he ascertained, that Abboo Ahmed took away the bags, because he came to the (witness) metah, and got the entries made.

Parpia Sobraz, the metah of the plaintiff, stated that the entries were made by him. The bags were delivered to defendant's man, Canjee. The total, according to this statement, is 1,114. The plaintiff's man Faddy, had given the number of these entries daily. Saw his account after delivery on the 4th February. Before the last twelve bags were delivered he said (the defendant) that he wanted twelve bags more, when witness requested that the bill of lading should be produced.

After the examination and cross-examination of several other witnesses without evidence being adduced to establish the claim, which require the production of certain books not in Court, the case was postponed until Wednesday next, (tomorrow), upon Mr. Darby consenting to pay the costs of the day.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

### REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE PRESIDENCY AND PROVINCES OF MADRAS.

THE Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, has furnished a report, submitting the general returns of vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the years 1860-61, with such extracts from the reports of the local superintendents, as may help to elucidate the working of the department, during the period in question. The Inspector General says in para. 3 of his letter :—

The working of the vaccine department has continued to be unsatisfactory during the two years under review. The delay in carrying out the contemplated changes in the subordinate Medical Department, and the incorporation of the vaccine department therewith, have no doubt had the effect of making many of the Vaccinators careless and idle, and the want of efficient supervision of them renders the returns comparatively of little value, as affording trustworthy evidence of the progress of vaccination amongst the people.

The general progress for the last few years appears to have been in a retrogade direction, as the numbers natal to have been vaccinated as below will shew :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1852 | 293,885 | 1857 | 363,740 |
| 1853 | 321,847 | 1858 | 358,726 |
| 1854 | 406,882 | 1859 | 344,346 |
| 1855 | 410,372 | 1860 | 388,885 |
| 1856 | 381,562 | 1861 | 323,622 |

The numbers vaccinated by each operator very much in the several districts, and in the Madura district, the vaccine operations were most numerous in proportion to the staff of vaccinators, while in Kurnool they were lowest, in both of the years under notice.

Vaccination (he adds) seems to be increasing steadily in the Mysore country and in a few of the collectorates, Malabar there has been a decrease of operations in 1861, chiefly resulting from the dismissal of some of the vaccinators. Small-pox is reported to have been prevalent and fatal in many parts of the presidency, and more particularly on the Western Coast, and in the presidency town, small-pox was more than usually fatal in the year 1861.

The Inspector General concludes thus :—

On the present occasion there does not appear to be any necessity for specially considering that means to be employed for extending the benefits of vaccination. Government has lately decided on carrying out the reorganization of the vaccine and subordinate medical departments, and has approved of the principle of systematic and qualified supervision of the vaccine operations. These will, it is hoped, be commenced as soon as the departments can be re-organized, and the vaccine superintendents appointed to each collectorate, and I trust, that the anticipated improvements may date from the period when the new system can be introduced.

R. COLE,
Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
Bangalore, 29th July 1862.

### REPORT ON THE ARMY SCHOOLS OF THE EUROPEAN REGIMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S HOME AND INDIAN FORCES.—No. 464.

From Captain F. SCRIVENER, Local Inspector Army Schools, Bombay Presidency.

Camp, Poona, 21 October 1861.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter No. 1182, of the 28th August, I have the honor to transmit the following report, showing the progress made during the year 1860, and the present state of the Army Schools of the district under my inspection.

2. On the completion of the annual reliefs early in 1860, the various regiments of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry of Her Majesty's home troops, and of Artillery and Infantry of Her Majesty's European forces, in which schools were in operation, were distributed as follows :—

AT THE PRESIDENCY, BOMBAY.

2nd Bombay European Light Infantry (now 106th Regiment) : head-quarters 2nd battalion Bombay Artillery.

POONA DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

POONA.— Head-quarters, Royal Artillery ; head-quarters, Royal Engineers ; 31st Regiment of Foot (left for China) ; 56th Regiment of Foot ; 57th Regiment of Foot ; head-quarters, Bombay Engineers ; head-quarters, Horse Artillery.

KIRKEE.—6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—Left Wing, Her Majesty's 56th Regiment ; head-quarters, 1st and 3rd Battalions, Her Majesty's Bombay Artillery.

SHOLAPORE.—3rd Company, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Artillery.

SATTARA.—2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Artillery.

POORUNDHUR SANATARIUM.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.—4th K. O. Regiment, moved to Kurrachee at the end of the year.

SURAT.—Detachment, K. O. Regiment.

BARODA.—Detachment, K. O. Regiment.

DEESA.—33rd Regiment Foot ; 1st Troop, Horse Artillery.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.—2nd Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery ; 83rd Regiment, Foot ; 1st Bombay Fusiliers (now 103rd Regiment.)

KOLAPORE.—3rd Company, Reserve Artillery.

SIND DIVISION.

KURRACHEE.—64th Foot ; 3rd Europeans (now 109th Foot) ; Detachment of Horse and Foot Artillery.

HYDERABAD.—3rd Company, 1st Battalion Artillery.

MALWA DIVISION.

MHOW.—D. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery ; 3rd Dragoon Guards ; 72nd Highlanders ; 2nd Company, 4th Battalion, Bombay Artillery.

NEEMUCH.—95th Foot ; No. 6 Battery, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery.

NUSSERABAD.—8th Hussars ; 28th Foot ; 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery ; 4th Company, 3rd Battalion, Bombay Artillery.

ADEN BRIGADE.

ADEN.—5th Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery Wing Her Majesty's 4th K. O. Regiment.

3. From May 1 until November 1 in each year I am stationed in Poona, where, in addition to conducting the correspondence and superintending every detail connected with the schools of the various European Regiments of Her Majesty's Home and Indian Services, and of the schools of the whole of the native army of Bombay, I am engaged in affording instruction in mathematics, surveying, and civil engineering to the officers attending the Central School of Military Instruction, and in superintending and examining from time to time the normal schools for training schoolmasters for the European and native armies of Bombay.

From November till about the middle of April I am engaged in visiting as many stations as possible in the Bombay Presidency, where European and native regiments are located.

During the cold season of 1860-61 I visited and inspected the schools at the following stations, travelling during that period, upwards of 3,400 miles. Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, Bombay, Belgaum, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Maligaum, Mhow.

4. Until the beginning of 1860 it can scarcely be said that the various regiments in this Presidency were settled in permanent quarters. Until then, many regiments, although not actually on field service, were either marching back to the Presidency or were located at stations not usually occupied by European troops, and where, owing to the regiments being crowded into temporary barracks or living in tents, it was impossible to carry on the schools for adults satisfactorily.

5. The depots of several regiments were collected at one station, where schools were of course established, and conducted strictly in accordance with the War Office Regulations on the subject, and in which the children, and such of the recruits and others as remained at the depots, received instruction. But it was not until early in 1860 that the whole of the regiments serving in the Presidency resumed their normal condition as in times of peace.

6. In reporting upon the schools of each regiment and detachment seriatim, I will commence with those in Bombay.

The schools of the 2nd European Regiment (now the 106th Foot) have been in admirable order for several years. The schoolmaster, Mr. Wolfe, has succeeded in gaining the respect, and I may say esteem, of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and the approval of the several inspecting officers who have visited the school of that regiment, as the copies of the testimonials recently forwarded to me (vide Recommendation Rolls of Army schoolmasters) fully testify.

7. The non-commissioned officers and men have received a sound and useful education, comprising a course of instruction in arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, writing in copy-books and from dictation ; and of the boys and elder girls who have been instructed in the same subjects, some of the former have also received instruction in the elementary portions of algebra and geometry.

8. The Industrial School of the 2nd Europeans has always been particularly well conducted. Indeed it has been, for some years past, almost *self-supporting*, as regards the money allowed by Government for the purchase of sewing materials ; for almost the whole of the expenses on that account have not only been defrayed by the charge on articles manufactured by the female children, but a considerable sum has from time to time, been devoted out of their earnings to provide articles of clothing for the children attending the schools. Great credit is undoubtedly due to the schoolmistress of the 2nd Europeans, Mrs. Wolfe, but the satisfactory state of the female and industrial schools of the 2nd Regiment is mainly owing to the kind and unremitting interest taken in their welfare by several ladies of the regiment, particularly by the wife of the officer commanding the regiment.

9. Although no lectures were delivered by the schoolmaster, the whole of the children were carefully instructed in vocal music, and at any inspection of the school, sang a number of sacred and secular pieces in a very creditable manner.

10. Although the head-quarters of this battalion are nominally stationed in Bombay, there are seldom more than the head-quarters staff, and a portion of a battery located in Fort George Barracks. The duty is so severe, that it is almost impossible for the men to attend school. Moreover, as the whole of the recruits of the Bombay Artillery used to go through their recruit drill at Ahmednuggur, and now do so at Kirkee, since that station has made the head-quarters of the Artillery, where they attend school until dismissed drill, the attendance of men at such a station as Fort George could scarcely be expected.

11. The children's school, however, has been very well conducted under schoolmaster Eaglesome, and schoolmistress Collins, and at the period of my inspection the children passed a very good examination in the various subjects, including vocal music, as those enumerated in connexion with the school of the 2nd European Regiment.

12. The schoolmaster's health having broken down in the somewhat unhealthy climate of Bombay, he has within the last few months been transferred to a company of artillery at Belgaum, and his present commanding officer recently reported of him as follows :—"The schoolmaster Eaglesome is a credit to the company ; his weekly lectures are really excellent, and are well attended by the men."

POONA DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

*Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, Poona.*

13. This regiment came to India, like many other regiments sent out during the mutiny, without a schoolmaster, and I had at first considerable difficulty in providing a competent teacher to carry on the duties of the school.

14. During 1859, having no occasion for the full establishment authorised for the European Normal School, I placed at the disposal of Colonel Spence the services of a very clever teacher, Mr. Keily, under whom the number attending the school increased rapidly. On the services of Keily being required in his own department, provisional 3rd class schoolmaster Parkhill, a serjeant of Her Majesty's 83rd regiment, undertook charge of the school, and conducted it in a most satisfactory manner, until, as unfortunately is but too frequently the case with soldier who have been for years under strict military discipline, and who suddenly obtain a position of comparative freedom from military control, such as the position of a schoolmaster he rendered himself amenable to be tried by a Court-martial for intemperance, and was reduced to the ranks just previous to the regiment embarking for China. Whilst in Poona, however, the school of the regiment was everything that could be desired, and as the children of the regiment had recently arrived with a competent trained schoolmistress, I had every reason to believe that the education imparted to the adults and children of the 31st Regiment would have been equal to that imparted in any other regiment of Her Majesty's Service, as very great interest in the school was at all times evinced by the commanding officer.

*Her Majesty's 56th Regiment.*

15. The schools of this regiment have been in good order ever since the regiment arrived in India early in 1858.

At Poona the schools were conducted by schoolmaster and schoolmistress Duffield, both trained teachers, and at Ahmednuggur by the best qualified men who were willing to undertake the office of teacher. The subjects of instruction were those laid down in the War Office Regulations on the subject, and at my last inspection a fair degree of progress had been made although not quite equal to the progress made in several other regiments.

*Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.*

16. This regiment has, I believe, always been noted for its excellent schools, and during the time it was under my inspection they were in highly satisfactory state. The schoolmaster, a provisional third-class master, George Smith, formerly a serjeant in Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, spared no exertions to render the school popular among the non-commissioned officers and men.

17. During the time it was stationed in Poona, as many as 312 non-commissioned officers and men voluntarily attended, in addition to 133 children of the 57th and 31st Regiments, the children of the latter regiment having, on its embarkation for China, been left in Poona.

18. At my last inspection of the schools of the 57th Regiment, at which the commanding officer and many officers and ladies of the regiment were present, the answering of the children in arithmetic, scripture and English history, geography, and grammar, was excellent ; and the specimens of needlework exhibited by the girls were, in the opinion of the ladies present, very creditable to them.

*Head-quarters, Royal Artillery, Poona.*

19. This regiment came to India without a schoolmaster. As soon, however, as I could provide competent teachers for it, schools were established, and a large number of non-commissioned officers and men attended as regularly as their duties would permit, in addition to the children of the regiment.

20. The subjects of instruction were the same as those taught in the schools already reported on, and a very fair degree of progress was made during the year. 1860.

21. Early in 1861 a trained schoolmaster and schoolmistress arrived from England to join the regiment, both of whom are in every respect well qualified for their situations, and under them great progress has been made.

*Head-quarters, Royal Engineers, Poona.*

22. It was not until just before the Royal Engineers received orders to embark for the Mauritius, that circumstances enabled the commanding officer to establish a school. A qualified non-commissioned officer of the corps was appointed as master, books, surveying and drawing instruments, &c., were supplied, and just after the school had commenced operations the Royal Engineers were ordered to Mauritius, as already stated.

*Head-quarters, Bombay Engineers, Poona.*

23. Until the middle of 1860 there were seldom more than from 10 to 15 European non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Engineers at head-quarters, in addition to several companies of native Sappers and Miners.

24. The few European non-commissioned officers who were attached to head-quarters went through a course of instruction in surveying, plan drawing, and estimating, under the serjeant-major, and as soon as they were qualified for appointments in the Public Works Department, they were drafted off to situations in the districts, as overseers, surveyors, builders, &c.

25. In October 1860, the commanding officer of the Bombay Engineers made application for a trained school master, competent to afford instruction to the non-commissioned officers and men in mathematics, surveying, levelling, plan drawing, and the elements of civil engineering, stating that in consequence of a large number of men having recently joined the head-quarters, and a large number being expected to join in the course of a few months, he was of opinion that a trained schoolmaster should be specially sanctioned for the Bombay Engineers.

26. With the permission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I placed at the disposal of the commanding officer the services of 2nd class schoolmaster John Keily, a man of superior attainments in mathematics, a good surveyor and draughtsman, who had passed the Government examination in civil engineering, and shortly afterwards he was permanently appointed schoolmaster of the Bombay Engineers.

27. I inspected the school of this corps in June last, when the men passed an excellent examination in algebra, mensuration, and trigonometry, and exhibited very excellent plans of surveys, executed by themselves, designs for buildings, bridges, &c.

28. The school of the Bombay Engineers is now in excellent order, and in July last the commanding officer reported as follows :—"The varied qualifications and conduct of Mr. Keily have been so frequently brought to notice, that nothing remains now to be added. The men are now busily employed in a complete course of surveying and levelling, drawing, estimating, &c., in which they show much zeal and emulation, a result greatly due to Mr. Keily's excellent method of imparting instruction."

*Head-quarters, Bombay Horse Artillery, Poona.*

29. The school of the Horse Brigade has always consisted principally of children, the little leisure time at the disposal of a horse artilleryman rendering it almost impossible for him to attend school during the day, and although from time to time evening schools have been established for the men by various schoolmasters attached to the corps, the attendance of the men has generally dwindled down to zero.

30. In a climate like that of India, it is almost too much to expect that men engaged in severe bodily exercise from daylight will attend regularly at school during the evening.

31. Indeed, when it is borne in mind that in this country army schoolmasters commence their daily labours at 6 or half-past 6 A. M., and that they are engaged in school, with but little intermission, until 4 or half-past 4 P. M., it will be readily conceded that they require the evening to themselves to recruit them for the labours of the ensuing day.

32. The children's schools of the brigade of Bombay Horse Artillery have always been in a very fair order. The frequent changes of troops, and the transfer of men from one troop to another, have always been a bar to any very great progress being made in the schools of the Horse Artillery.

33. The head-quarters of the Bombay Horse Artillery have been recently removed to Kirkee, where the children and such of the soldiers who desire to receive instruction attend the garrison school at that station, under a very able and successful teacher 2nd class schoolmaster W. Clifford.

*Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Kirkee.*

34. This regiment came to India without a schoolmaster, and until June 1860 the school was conducted by a corporal of the regiment, there being no trained master available before that time.

35. The school until then was in a most unsatisfactory state, and Colonel Fitzwygram, when in temporary command of the regiment, having written very strongly respecting the want of a qualified master, I deem it advisable to recommend that schoolmaster Walker, of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, who was then in Poona on leave of absence, and who was unable during the moonsoon to rejoin his own regiment at Neemuch, might be placed in charge of the schools of the 6th Dragoons.

36. Under him very great improvement was made, particularly by the children who had recently arrived from England, and who, like the children of other regiments, who had been left at home, came to this country lamentably deficient in even the most elementary branches of education.

37. When I last inspected the schools of the 6th Dragoons in November 1860, the children, on the whole, acquitted themselves very fairly, answering very readily questions in scripture, history, geography, and the elements of English grammar, and displayed considerable readiness in arithmetical operations. Their reading, however, was bad, and their writing not very satisfactory. Taking everything into consideration, however, I am of opinion, that Schoolmaster Walker had done his duty well.

38. Adult schools in Cavalry Regiments are very seldom well attended, nor was that of the 6th Dragoons an exception to this rule. In Cavalry Regiments there are always a considerable number of exceedingly well educated men serving in the ranks as privates or non-commissioned officers, and about 30 belonging to the 6th Dragoons, not regular attendants at the regimental school, presented themselves before me for examination as candidates for admission into the Central

objects almost invisible, and for some time it was feared that the trial must be postponed. Captain Campbell, who has been appointed to the Royal Oak, was exceedingly anxious, however, that the trial should not be again delayed, and the vessel was accordingly steamed some distance below the Nore. Towards 1 o'clock the haze had so far cleared away as to enable the signal-posts at the measured mile to be clearly seen, and the vessel's head was accordingly turned for the trial ground which was reached shortly before 2. Six runs were made at the measured mile at full speed, the following being the results :—

In the first run the time was 5min. 30sec., the speed in knots was 10·909, the number of revolutions of engines, 60, and the pressure of steam, 21 ; in the second run the time was 4min. 13sec. the speed in knots, 14·229, the number of revolutions of engines, 59, and the pressure of steam, 19½ ; in the third run the time was 5min. 30sec., the speed in knots, 10·909 ; the number of revolutions of engines, 60, and the pressure of steam, 20 ; in the fourth run the time was 4min. 17sec., the speed in knots, 13·953, the number of revolution of engines, 59½, and the pressure of steam, 20 ; in the fifth run the time was 5min. 30sec., the speed in knots, 10·909, the number of revolutions of engines, 59, and the pressure of steam, 19 ; in the sixth run the time was 4min. 17sec., the speed in knots, 14·008, the number of revolutions of engines, 61, and the pressure of steam, 20. In all the runs the vacuum forward and aft was 24. The means speed of the six runs was 12·487 knots.

The result of the trial of the Royal Oak at full speed may thus be considered very satisfactory indeed, when her immense weight and size are taken into account. The engines of the Royal Oak are of 800-horse power (nominally), while those of the Black Prince are 1,250-horse power, and yet on the occasion of the last trial trip of the latter vessel she only attained a mean speed of 14·226 knots, the Royal Oak thus beating her by a quarter of a knot an hour. The actual displacement of the Royal Oak during her trial yesterday was 6,500 tons, and this mass was driven through the water at a speed greater than that attained by the largest of the iron frigates, with the exception of the Warrior. Thus far, then, the Admiralty may congratulate itself on the perfect success which has been obtained by the first of the squadron of iron-clads so far as its steaming qualities are concerned. As the termination of the runs at full speed, it was determined to try the vessel at half-boiler power, and four runs were accordingly made at the measured mile, with the following results :—In the first run the time was 6min. 45sec. ; the speed in knots, 8·889 ; the number of revolutions of screw, 47 ; and the pressure of steam, 19 ; pitch of screw, 27ft. 6in. In the second run the time was 5min. 9sec. ; the speed in knots, 11·650 ; the number of revolutions of screw, 49 ; and the pressure of steam, 20 ; pitch of screw, 27ft. 6in. In the third run the time was 6min. 29sec. ; the speed in knots, 9·254 ; the number of revolutions of screw, 47 ; and the pressure of steam, 20 ; pitch of screw, 27ft. 6in. In the fourth run the time was 5min. 46sec. ; the speed in knots, 10·405 ; the number of revolutions of screw, 47 ; and the pressure of steam, 20 ; pitch of screw, 27ft. 6in. In all the runs the vacuum forward and aft was 24. The average speed of the four runs at half-boiler power was 10·140 knots. At the termination of the trials of speed some experiments were made in order to test the time in which the half-circle would be made. Four runs were accordingly made, with the following results :—First run, helm put hard a-starboard, with four men at the wheel, and the rudder at an angle of 18 deg., half-circle made in 2min. 29sec. ; second run, helm at port, and rudder at 17 deg., half-circle made in 2min. 34sec ; third run, helm at starboard, half-circle made in 2min. 42sec. ; fourth run, helm at port, made in 2min. 39sec. At half-boiler power the helm was put hard a-starboard by four men with three turns of the wheel, and the rudder at an angle of 15½ deg., when the half-circle was made in 3min. 40sec., the screw making 39 revolutions per minute, and the diameter of the circle 300 yards. The helm was then put hard aport, at an angle of 14½ deg., and the half-circle made in 3min. 32sec. Commander Crewe-Read, who superintended the trials, then directed the helm to be put hard a-starboard to an angle of 18 deg., and the ship going at full speed, with the screw making 54 revolutions, the complete circle was made in 6min. 38sec., the diameter of the circle being a little more than double the vessel's length. During the trials, which were protracted until a late hour on Tuesday afternoon, the Royal Oak was found to answer her helm remarkably well, and was steered as easily and expeditiously as a steamer.

The boilers generated a full supply of steam, and the engines worked with remarkable steadiness and precision, and with scarcely the slightest vibration. The average temperature of the stokeholes, with 24 furnaces at work, during the trials, was 78 deg. and the engine-room 66 deg. ; this low temperature being attained by the admirable ventilating apparatus fitted on board the Royal Oak by the inventor, Mr. Baker, Chief Engineer of Chatham Dockyard. As a comparison, it may be mentioned that the average temperature of the upper deck was 53 deg., and that of the lower deck 64 deg.

At the close of the day's trials, which did not terminate till just 6 o'clock last evening, the Royal Oak was placed alongside the Ocean coal depot, to fill up with coals, after which she will be removed to Folly Point, Chatham, to complete fitting for sea, and receive on board all her guns, provisions, stores, &c., and will await the orders of the Admiralty as to her next trial trip at deep draught.

## KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

*(Continued from the Times of February 23, and Bombay Gazette of April 8.)*

Our notice of this work has been suspended by the interesting and gratifying events which have recently made such large demands upon our space. The length to which the review has run must be accused in consideration of the importance of the issues which are suggested rather than directly raised for discussion. A close and critical examination of facts is the best means of resolving the work into the separate heaps of prejudices, poetical fancies, antipathies, affections, and valuable facts which have been worked up during the last eight years into such a trilliant composite.

In our last portion of the review the English army is relieved from the risk to which it has been exposed by the misplacing of a buoy on an open beach—a creation of Mr. Kinglake's fancy which Captain Mends has amply exposed—were left marching on the Buljanak. We have arrived at the halting-place, not without some show of opposition ; not without bad quarter-mastering either. The French keep to the sea. Our march is so ill-directed that a gap intervenes between the two armies which is filled up, and well it was that the Russian watchfires visible on the Alma

Up to the evening before the Battle of the Alma the historians of the Invasion of the Crimea has fixed our attention on the characters, caprices, and passions of a few individuals, around whom he has clustered the incidents of the great war with Russia. Foremost among them has been Lord Raglan, whose reputation as a general it was no doubt the principal object of the book to clear from some clouds. Mr. Kinglake has effected this end with very indifferent success, for in the attempt to burnish his subject to an excessive lustre he has rubbed away so vigorously as to bring into view blemishes and defects, the existence of which may have been suspected but was never openly asserted. Up to this time, we have had before us the portrait of a high-minded, sensitive, scrupulous veteran, actuated by a fixed distrust of the Generals with whom he was obliged to co-operate and by a strong dislike of the enterprise in which he was, with them, engaged. We see painted by Mr. Kinglake the character of a nobleman whose mind, oppressed by the traditions of a departed master, has lost its vigour from long servitude in a civil office and from the influence of a system unfavourable to action or originality. Lord Raglan had never "set a squadron in the field nor the division of a battle knew," but he had served the Duke in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and before he retired into the drawing-room of the Horse Guards where for 30 years he was engaged heart and soul in making things pleasant, he had ridden with the Head-Quarter's Staff in famous fields, and had gathered round him a host of friends,—had become, indeed, as Mr. Kinglake says, "the favourite member of a body of powerful nobles, who fenced him round with honour." He had won his spurs against the French. They were the only enemy he had ever seen in the battle-field. When he was young it was the fashion to regard the great Corsican as an incarnation of every evil principle, and old men of Lord Raglan's time will still be found to give us in their quiet talk at club windows some idea of the intense animosity and passion generated in that war of giants. Mr. Kinglake tells us how Prince Menschikoff, mutilated in war against the Turk, found himself on a hill-side, with horse and foot, to try the last conclusion of kings with his ancient foe, and indicates the feelings which must have animated the breast of the injured Prince. But he does not directly point out how a similar sentiment may have actuated the English General, who, also bearing the mark of French bullets, found himself by a strange freak of fortune compelled to march side by side with the Imperial eagles, and to associate with men by no means agreeable to the Faubourg where the restored of 1815 still found refuge, and where Lord Raglan could yet visit old friends of his own and of the Bourbon. And why or how, knowing all this, Lord Raglan ever could have been selected to co-operate with French Imperial Generals by any Minister who desired the maintenance of the alliance or the thorough and complete success of the business in hand—how the disciple of the Iron Duke and the inheritor of all the prejudices of a past age could have been chosen as one to foster and cement and preserve an *entente cordiale* with men who led the armies of a Napoleon,—it is beyond our policy or guessing to conceive. But so it seemed good to our rulers. Lord Ragian, indeed, was selected more as a diplomatist than as a general. The cynic joy ascribed to the Emperor when he heard of the nomination may have had a different cause from that which is assigned by Mr. Kinglake for its perhaps imaginary existence. It certainly could not have been excited by any idea in the mind of the much pondering Napoleon that the English General was about to be master of the situation, and to reduce the fiery St. Arraud to the emptiness of the thinnest circled cipher. Lord Raglan, it appears, saved the alliance because the French always gave way to his "ascendant." We shall see how far that is true when we come to deal with some essential matters, and not with such petty—such least of small—subjects as Mr. Kinglake blows out by big words and an active, distending imagery to enormous but gaseous magnitudes. As yet it is Lord Raglan's desire to plant his bellerophon, which strikes us as the most remarkable feature in the relations between the two Generals. Only once does the Frenchman appear to have incurred Lord Raglan's and Mr. Kinglake's displeasure outright by any wilful self-assertion, and that was when he got tired of waiting at Baltjik, and adopted the advice of Admiral Dundas to take a cruise at sea. He misbehaved, indeed, in an attempt to get command of the Turkish army in order to utilize it, thinking with Lord Raglan that it was little to be depended on under native leaders ; but he seems to have been so far successful as to have had under his orders the whole of the Ottoman troops who were sent in the mixed expedition to the Crimea.

We have come now to another phase in the aspect of the hero's character. Lord Raglan, at this present stage of our historian's narrative, is presented in a new light. No word has ever hitherto been written, so far as we know, which imputed to Lord Raglan a want of sincerity and a downright love of duplicity, akin to dishonesty and bad faith. It was left to his biographical eulogist to fix on him the stain of dealing, if not falsely outright, at least most disingenuously and discreditably towards a colleague, and of making a distinct *suggestio falsi* in a matter of vital moment on the eve of a great battle. Lord Raglan (we are told by Mr. Kinglake) acted as a diplomatist in the worst sense of the word, and sought to deceive, to hoodwink, and to delude his ally. It is on no enemy he practises his art. He deliberately sets about to compromise the safety of a whole army and all that depended on its success by double dealing with its chief. Surely Lord Raglan's many and very able and powerful friends will seek to remove from his memory the damaging imputation which Mr. Kinglake has with such zeal and pertinacity determined to fix upon it ? Let the whole of the passages describing the interviews between the English General and the French Marshal be carefully read by any candid and upbiassed man, and let him say whether or not the language and conduct of Lord Raglan are fair, straightforward, and creditable. Let the cases be reversed, and putting "St. Arnaud—formerly Le Roy," as Mr. Kinglake calls him, a few days before he escapes to his grave—for "Raglan," what would we English say of the French General who dared to palter with us in so double a sense, and throw damaging suspicions on the honour of an ancient and chivalrous people ? This evil course which might have been fraught with incalculable mischief, is accounted for on the ground that the English General not only disliked fighting a battle according to any plan, and was averse to troubling himself with such projects, but that he studiously sought to keep from his colleague any knowledge of the course he would probably take. It is almost insinuated that on the very night before the Alma Lord Raglan was actuated by some of the feelings of the angry Faubourg towards St. Arnaud. In due course we shall come to the passges in which these charges are made.

The battle of the Alma does not open well ; nor is the prelude on the 19th of September very promising. Lord Raglan, riding in advance of the infantry on the afternoon of the 19th, saw some Cossacks on a hill—who were, by the by, visible to call the army in front—and sent out Lord Cardigan's advance guard of the 11th and 13th Hussars to reconnoitre. The reconnoissance was effected in such a way that the four squadrons ran imminent risk being destroyed, for, in an open country without tree or shrub, they came suddenly on a great force of the enemy, and had to retire by alternate squadrons, after an interchange of shots for some time between their skirmishers and those of the Russians. In doing so they were exposed to slight loss from the enemy's artillery, which was answered by a superior fire from our guns, and as the mass of the allied armies was close at hand the Russian reconnoissance fell back to the Alma. Lord Raglan was haunted by an apprehension that this force might be a feeler to a night attack by the whole Russian army issuing from their "intrenched" camp on the river. The precautions he took against the danger were extraordinary, for the artillery were so placed that they could not act on their front and left without destroying the infantry and cavalry ; the cavalry could not act at all, being enclosed, and surrounded by the other arms and the Buljanak ; and the infantry showed their strongest line towards the point where they were least liable to be assailed (*vide* plan). Before the allied armies were settled in their bivouac on the Buljanak, St. Arnaud, attended by Colonel Trochu, rode up to the posthouse where Lord Raglan had established his quarters, to concert a plan of attack on the enemy next morning. The French, reconnoitering from the sea, had discovered that the Alma was fordable at its mouth, and that the cliffs were not occupied by the enemy in force. St. Arnaud based his plan on these facts. He brought with him to illustrate it a sketch, traced with spirit and significance, in which the French on the right, under Bosquet, supported by the Turks, were shown as starting at 5.30 a.m., and moving by the seashore under cover of ten French and two English vessels, to turn the enemy's left flank ; the centre, formed of the rest of the French Division, advancing against the Russian left and centre ; and the English army, marked as starting at 5.30, executing a turning movement on the enemy's right. He propounded his plan with an energy which Mr. Kinglake considers "unhealthy." The part Lord Raglan is represented to have played on the occasion is one which any English General would have so deeply resented, if it had been practised on himself, that intercourse was impossible with the French officer who was avowedly guilty of it, would have been thenceforth impossible. His Lordship, it appears, had a dislike of planning, but with the example of Marlborough and Wellinton before us, of every English General worth mentioning with whose conduct men are acquainted, we must utterly deny that Mr. Kinglake is authorized to style Lord Raglan's idiosyncrasy either "native" or "English." His Lordship "did not long to ruffle his mind with projects of attack" (p. 241). If this were true, he should not have said so. He certainly, as a General or as an Englishman, had no right deliberately to deceive his colleague, because he was a man who was not well thought of by some people in the French capital (p. 240). Mr. Kinglake, indeed, says that the world will never know whether Lord Raglan "in any even small degree had been brought to share the opinions" of these persons. But he did, we are told, in positive terms (p. 241), seek to keep the French General in the dark as to what the British army, which formed part of the centre and the left of the Allies, was going to do. He did more, and worse. He acted and spoke so that he caused the French General to believe his colleague was going to do that which he had no intention of doing. And Mr. Kinglake thinks this not only honourable and worthy, but even suggests that Lord Raglan had a good laugh at the Frenchman and his "confounded plan," as we may suppose it was called, when his back was turned. He says that Lord Raglan sat "restraining—or only, perhaps, postponing—his smiles" (p. 240), "listening graciously" to the unhealthly energetic Marshal. But as to the plan, Mr. Kinglake ? The copy of the plan is headed by these words,—"Reduced Plan of the 'Projet' (untruly) stated to have been accepted by Lord Raglan." Now, from Mr. Kinglake's own words in describing the interview, it would seem that the word "untruly" is not truly inserted. For in the language of equity, fair dealing, and common honesty, Lord Raglan, having heard the plan—having "assented, or not dissented"—so nice is Mr. Kinglake's casuistry—and having assured the Marshal that he might rely on the vigorous co-operation of the British army, entered into a compact to carry out the plan by that promise of vigorous co-operation. He heard, it, "listening graciously—assenting, or not dissenting." He assured the Marshal he should have what the Marshal came to ask Lord Raglan for. His Lordship not only did so, but he expressly arranged that Bosquet and his Division should move half an hour earlier than was marked in the plan. To do what ? Plainly to execute the manœuvre on which the whole project of the battle turned. It was also settled between the two Generals that the English army, in conjunction with the rest of the French, should march on the enemy's position at 7 a.m. It is ludicrous in the last degree to read, a few lines after, that the unhealthily energetic Frenchman went away in capital spirits, not because his plan was accepted, but because of the "sense of that singular comfort which anxious men always derived from the mere power of Lord Raglan's presence" (p. 244). Why, really, what with such a charming influence, and what with the magic power of "Airey's swooping crest and salient features" over hesitating officers, our army ought to have been the most cheery and joyous in the world in the winter of 1854, and it is only a pity these potent spells were not more largely and frequently cast over them all. When the Marshal retired, Lord Raglan went for the night to his couch in the posthouse with a mind unruffled by projects, and chuckling over the idea that he had "done" the Frenchman, very much as the Duke might have rejoiced to have done the success of a *ruse* to outwit Massena or perplex his rival Soult. Not only did Lord Raglan refuse to trouble his brain with plans—he was equally considerate to his Generals. He did not even inform them when they were to march ; but when the Staff officers attended for orders, "Airey" stated that the Russian army, consisting of about 40 battalions, with a powerful artillery, was close at hand, posted on the heights above the Alma, and that "a general action was imminent on the morrow" (*Adye's Review*, p. 40). There is some difficulty in deciding the exact time when St. Arnaud went over to Lord Raglan's quarters. Mr. Kinglake says it was "late in the evening." We believe it was not very long after the armies took up their ground for the night. M. de Bazancourt, whose dates are generally very correct, says :—" Sur les cinq heures environ le Marechal réunit devant sa tente les officiers généraux Francais, et leur expliqua verbalement son plan de bataille concerté avec le general en chef de l'armee Anglaise. Ce plan consistait à faire exécuter à l'armee Anglaise un mouvemen tournant sur la droite de l'armee Russe, en attirant serieusement son attention sur sa gauche par une division Francaise, quairavait, en outre, mission de maintenir la communication evec la flotte mouillée a l'embouehure de l' Alma ; le gros de l'armée devait faire un puissant effort pour forcer le centre des Russes." He does not appear to have known of the circumstances, as related by Mr. Kinglake, attending the earlier interview at which this plan was concerted ; but he goes on to say that at a later period of the evening St. Arnaud "sent" Colonel Trochu, who was accompanied by General Rose, to communicate the plan, the hour of marching, and, finally, "de s'entendre avec lui, s'il *croyait devoir apporter des modifications.*" The Baron asserts that, which General Rose can attest or refute if he pleases, and says Lord Raglan "accepted the details of the plan presented to him entirely, as well as the hour of departure," and adds "that it was arranged Prince Napoleon and General Canrobert should arrange with the English Generals so as to operate simultaneously." An important witness can be cited here to give collateral evidence of great value to show how effectually Lord Raglan deceived his Allies, and how nearly he jeopardized the whole movement by his unaccountable apathy.

Sir De Lacy Evans commanded the Second Division of the British army, which was in contact with the French left. In consequence of certain statements in the *Independance Belge*, that distinguished officer felt it his duty to write a letter, which appeared in *The Times* of July 2, 1855. The General states that Prince Napoleon and General Canrobert came to his tent early in the morning to arrange for the co-operation of the Division with that of the Prince. They were naturally surprised when they found Sir De Lacy Evans had heard nothing of the plan which they brought with them, and that he had received no orders even to march. On seeing the plan, Sir De Lacy sent to Lord Raglan for permission to place his right in contact with the French left. He received it, and executed the movement at once. The French, under Bosquet, moved off at 5.30 a.m., but were halted when it was perceived the English army did not stir. It was then that the French Generals repaired to Sir De Lacy Evans and learnt the cause of his immobility. St. Arnaud sent Trochu to Lord Raglan, who excused the tardiness of his movements by saying that some of the troops had arrived very late at night at their bivouac, and told the French officer to inform the Marshal he was at the moment ordering the march of the whole of his force. It was then some time after 8 o'clock, and it had been agreed, the French say, that our troops were to move at 6 o'clock. Hours, invaluable hours, passed away. Who can say what the results might have been, nay, must have been, if the Battle of the Alma had been won at 12 o'clock or 1 o'clock in the day? It would certainly have left six or seven hours of daylight for the pursuit of the Russians instead of two, all the wounded might have been cared for, and many would have been spared that long night of agony on the battlefield. It was 11 o'clock before Bosquet could march with safety to execute his part of the operations. Lord Raglan was undecided, and probably was irritated by unexpected obstacles. But if Lord Raglan did not then dissent from the French plan in presence of the French General, he did so to Sir De Lacy Evans, and he also mentioned to that officer "a disposition he supposed to exist on the part of the Marshal and the French chiefs to appropriate me and my Division altogether, which he could not allow." At Sir De Lacy's suggestion it was arranged that Major Claremont was to communicate any wishes the French General thought fit to express respecting the co-operation of the Division. It is clear that Lord Raglan's language had given rise to serious misconceptions. There is very little proof of his ascendant in the most important matter at which we have yet arrived in this history. Mr Kinglake admits that there were not good reasons for all the delay which occurred, and though he does not say who was to blame he states that Lord Raglan insisted on covering his baggage trains and incumbrances, which were much large than those of the French, and forced his strings of bullock carts across the line of march towards the right, so on the morning of the long expected battle, and with the enemy in front, St. Arnaud and the whole French army, and the English army too, chafed bitterly at the delay (p. 246). Sir George Brown, too, waited for an order to march, having been like Sir De Lacy Evans left to his own devices that morning. At length the armies moved on together, again they halted, then marched for a short distance and were halted once more. On the way there occurred an incident which is described by Colonel Somerset Calthorpe in the "Letters of a Staff Officer from Head-quarters." Probably Mr. Kinglake alludes to it also in the passage where he says "the neighing of an angry horse seized the attention of thousands" during one remarkable pause of sound before the action (p. 249).

"I must tell you a little anecdote of Lord Raglan and a certain author who is well known in the literary world. This morning, when Lord Raglan was waiting, surrounded by his Staff, for the troops to get into their places, a gentleman joined us on a handsome little grey pony. This pony began neighing and screaming in the most wonderful manner, and so continuously that one could hardly hear what was said. At last it attracted Lord Raglan's attention, and he said, 'I never heard a pony make such a row ; does any one know what the gentleman is?' Some one of the Staff said, 'I think he is one of the newspaper reporters, my Lord ; shall I tell him to go away?' Lord Raglan laughed, and said, 'If you do he will show you up, you may depend upon it.' It so happened that I had made this gentleman's acquaintance on the beach a few days before. So I told Lord Raglan that it was Mr. Kinglake, the 'author of *Eothen*.' 'Oh!' said my Lord, 'a most charming man!' and was going to speak to him, when Marshal St. Arnaud came up ; so for the time he could not do so. About 11 o'clock, as were nearing the Russian position—indeed, when within sight of them—Lord Raglan and his Staff were riding in advance ; presently a pony dashed past us at a furious pace, and who should it be but Mr. Kinglake ! On he went right through our ranks, with his bridle-hand between his legs ; but fortunately for his rider, the saddle got forward, and after a time went over the horse's ear ; or of course the author of *Eothen* went with the saddle. It was rather an absurd thing just before the battle ; we all laughed except Lord Raglan, who rode up to him and inquired most kindly after him ; offered him, I think, one of his own ponies to ride, and told his orderly to put the saddle to rights. Mr. Kinglake was all thanks. That night, after the battle, Lord Raglan met him wandering about, not knowing where to go, so he asked him to dinner. Of course he came, and delighted every one present with his charming manner and conversation."

Mr. Kinglake's account of the Battle of the Alma, to which his pony thus introduced him, is in effect this :—Lord Raglan would not accept the plan of the French General, nor did he form any plan of his own. His refusal was made in such a way, however, that he led the French to believe he adopted their proposition. He did not keep his promise respecting the time of moving, but finally the Allies advanced against the enemy. The French, being for political reasons afraid to face the Russians, hung back under the hills. But, in partial compliance with the plan, the English waited for them to turn the enemy's left. The place where the English were halted by their General, however, was exposed to the enemy's fire. Lord Raglan therefore sent orders to them to lie down. Conspicuous by his white plume and armless sleeve, he at once became a mark for a tremendous fire of artillery from whole batteries, through which he and his Staff were borne scatheless. At last Lord Raglan got tired of seeing his men lying down under fire. He felt a desire to ride as if to hounds, and the touch of man the hunter in his nature predominated over the infusion of man the General. The French, too, were entreating his assistance ; and so the English were ordered to advance. The Light Division was led by a blind General, who did not see where he was going ; and his subordinates, Codrington and Buller, were so very near-sighted and the Generals were so ignorant they could not deploy their Divisions properly and take up their ground. And so the right of the line of the Light Division was jammed up behind the left of the Second Division, and when the advance took place the Light Division became a mere mob, but fought their way up to the redoubt. They were attacked by the Russians, and were, with the exception of the 7th Regiment driven back with slaughter, never to rally again. Similar ill luck befell the Scots Fusilier Guards, in rear of the Welsh Fusiliers. The Duke of Cambridge, whose Division should have supported Sir George Brown, was too far off and too slow. He was embarrassed at the idea of losing officers of the Guards, on account of their families. The Second Division could make no way against a line of guns and the flames of a burning village. The French were all cowering behind the heights or inactive. Lord Raglan, cantering away from all his Generals and his Divisions in this imbroglio, crossed the river with his Staff through the skirmishers of the Russians and the French. Without any particular object in view, he rode on till he came on a spot which led him to a knoll in the midst of the enemy. On the left, and rather in the rear of his Lordship, were the Russian batteries, which were sweeping down the Second Division and raking the Guards and Light Division ; on his right was the whole mass of the Russian left ; on his left front were their reserves. So my Lord was pretty well in the midst of the Muscovites. But he coolly says, "Airey's presence here will have the best effect." He wishes he had a couple of guns beside him. He does not order them, but an active officer, *proprio motu*, goes off for the desired artillery. Before a shot is fired, the mere sight of Lord Raglan and his staff officers and Mr. Kinglake on the knoll has demoralized the whole of the Russia right and centre, which had hitherto not only met but repulsed the British army. They imagined Lord Raglan and his 20 attendants were the French ! and that the Russian left must be beaten. The white plumes and blue coats of the English Staff were so very like the French. By St. Sergius, there they are—the French !" Terror fell on the Russians ! They retired their guns from the redoubt. But Lord Raglan was not going to let them off so easily. His two guns had now come up. They opened fire. A few rounds cleared away the Russian field batteries which were distressing the Second Division ; a few more ploughed up and shook the Russian reserves ; the volleys of the Guards and Highlanders did the rest ; the Russian right and centre gave way. The insignificant Russian left, which had hitherto not permitted the French to do more than show their heads above the cliff now and then, or to stand at remote distances, seeing the battle gone on the right, retired also. The Zouaves and other French troops, then gallantly rushing after them, came to a building called the Telegraph Tower, and, blazing away in the air, fancied there was an enemy before them. They were so absurd as to think they had actually been fighting and had won a victory ! It was, however, all the lucky chance which led Lord Raglan to leave his army to take care of itself, and to take that particular path to the little knoll, where his presence worked such miracles as might make even Mr. Kinglake, who records them devoutly, a profound believer,—that lucky chance it was which mainly won the Battle of the Alma. Sir George Brown, Sir Colin Campbell, the Duke of Cambridge, and in an infinitesimal degree the French, subserved that good fortune, aided largely by "Airey."

Nothing has ever been written, said, or insinuated against Lord Raglan which reflects such discredit upon him as Mr. Kinglake's account of his Lordship's generalship. In no other capacity was Lord Raglan's character or conduct ever questioned ; in none other has Mr. Kinglake inflicted on it such indelible injury. If the right of translation is not reserved, and a copy of this work finds its way into Hades, how the shade of the sensitive, high-minded soldier will be tortured when he reads the ghostly page! Imagine the pupil and friend of the careful, cautious, all-watching, punctilious Duke rushing into a battle without a plan, giving ambiguous pledges to his allies, never communicating his views to his own General ; and then, when they are in action, riding away from them to a place where he was utterly inaccessible to them all ! And then, to crown all, think of him, of Fitzroy Somerset, who had the old notions about Frenchmen current in 1809-15, being mistaken for a French Algerine Marshal of doubtful character, with a Staff to match ! Well may the poor ghost desire to revisit the glimpses of the moon, and ask the "literary man" if this is the return he makes him for the dinner, duly recorded in this history, which Lord Raglan gave the author when he met him wandering blindly and disconsolately over the heights of the Alma, like Gargantua seeking food.

*(To be continued.)*


## Business Announcements.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz :—

Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Lutestring, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot, Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawns, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Japanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Leadenhall Street, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [P.C.C.] and F. & Co.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,

Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to promote the Teeth with ease ; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Chief Office*—73 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
*Liverpool Office*—WATER STREET.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)

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*General Manager.*
*Bankers.*
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.
*Insurances against loss by fire,*
*On very description of Property.*
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
*Agents for Bombay and Presidency,*
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.

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Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool

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The Liverpool Commercial Bank.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY OF THE COMPANY.

Messrs Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY OF THE COMPANY.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.

SUB-MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.

John Elphick Layland, Esq., Liverpool.

THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*Established*, 1838.

*For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London, on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented and adopted. Meeting then resolved itself into Committee, and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports :—

| | |
|---|---|
| The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to ..... | £747,939 0 10 |

*Life Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to | £1,278,726 9 10 |
| Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,335, assuring ..... | £885,622 15s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of ..... 34,290 19 2 |
| Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year ..... | 264,878 14 1 |
| Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses..... | 180,613 15 9 |

*Annuities Guarantee Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of New Policies issued 633, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of ..... | 2,704 17 0 |
| Total Premiums received during the year in this department ..... | 7,087 14 8 |
| Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof... | 4,638 6 8 |

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed :—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY